

A photograph of five Greenville, NC Police officers standing in a line outdoors. The officer in the foreground is a Black man, looking directly at the camera. Behind him are four other officers: a woman in a hijab, a man, a woman, and another man. They are all wearing dark blue uniforms with yellow patches. The background shows a building with columns and a brick walkway.

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

**GREENVILLE, NC
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

greenvillenc.gov

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mission statement

The Greenville Police Department
exists to enhance public safety
and quality of life, in partnership
with all people in our community,
by preventing crime with honor
and integrity.



2020 CRIME STATS



10%

VIOLENT CRIME



9%

PROPERTY CRIME



GREAT NEWS!
CRIME IS DOWN
IN GREENVILLE.



VIOLENT CRIME

OVERALL, GREENVILLE SAW A **10% DECREASE** IN VIOLENT CRIME IN 2020. **ROBBERIES WERE DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY BY 22%.** AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS (ASSAULTS COMMITTED WITH A WEAPON OR WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT A SERIOUS CRIME) WERE ALSO DOWN BY 11%.

HOMICIDES



UNFORTUNATELY, LIKE MANY CITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES, GREENVILLE EXPERIENCED AN INCREASE IN HOMICIDES* IN 2020. THERE WERE 11 HOMICIDES REPORTED, COMPARED TO 5 THE PREVIOUS YEAR. **ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN 7 OF THOSE CASES.** ON AVERAGE, GPD DETECTIVES INVESTIGATE 6 HOMICIDES PER YEAR. WHILE IT IS DIFFICULT TO PINPOINT ANY ONE FACTOR THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE UPTICK IN 2020, MANY OF THE HOMICIDES IN GREENVILLE WERE DOMESTIC AND/OR MENTAL-HEALTH RELATED. THESE FACTORS CANNOT BE IGNORED DURING A YEAR WHERE WE EXPERIENCED A GLOBAL HEALTH CRISIS. DRUG CRIMES WERE ALSO A MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN THE REMAINING CASES. IN NEARLY EVERY CASE, THE VICTIMS AND PERPETRATOR WERE KNOWN TO EACH OTHER. DETECTIVES CONTINUE TO DILIGENTLY WORK TO SOLVE THE OUTSTANDING CASES. ANYONE WHO MAY HAVE INFORMATION IS ENCOURAGED TO CALL CRIME STOPPERS 252.758.7777. YOU CAN REMAIN ANONYMOUS.



PROPERTY CRIME

GREENVILLE EXPERIENCED A **9% OVERALL DROP** IN PROPERTY CRIMES. BURGLARIES WERE DOWN BY 11% -- WHILE LARCENIES DECREASED BY 9%. STILL, GPD RESPONDED TO 662 VEHICLE BREAK-INS IN 2020. OF THOSE, GUNS WERE STOLEN FROM 123 CARS. **99% OF THE VEHICLES FROM WHICH GUNS WERE STOLEN WERE LEFT UNSECURED. PLEASE LOCK YOUR DOORS!**



22% DECREASE
ROBBERIES



11% DECREASE
AGG ASSAULTS



11% DECREASE
BURGLARIES

*THE GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATED 13 VIOLENT DEATHS IN 2020 BUT TWO WERE DEEMED SELF DEFENSE CASES BY THE PITT COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THEREFORE ARE TABULATED SEPARATELY PER THE FBI'S UNIFIED CRIME REPORTING STANDARDS.

*ALL STATISTICS PROVIDED ARE PRELIMINARY AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

2020 CRASH STATS

TRAFFIC SAFETY TASK FORCE HIGHLIGHTS (2020)



Crosswalks

- Harbor Point and 10th Street: Installation of modular median with two high visibility crosswalks
- College Hill: leading pedestrian interval installed to give walkers more time to cross
- Wintergreen School: New traffic pattern implemented using delineators and cones



Enforcement

- Increased enforcement driven by data and community complaints
- Utilization of social media campaigns to advertise enforcement



Did you know?
Greenville Police responded to 732 fewer crashes in 2020 compared to 2019 (3,773 vs. 4,505). That's a 16% decrease.

MAKING STRIDES IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The City of Greenville continues to move in the right direction in our efforts to improve Greenville's crash ranking in cities with populations of 10,000 or more. In 2016 and 2017, the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles Traffic Crash Facts Reports ranked Greenville #1 for highest volume of crashes in cities with populations of 10,000 or more. Greenville is currently ranked #7 according to the most recent (2019) Traffic Crash Facts Report. Increased enforcement, utilization of red-light cameras and the development of a **Greenville Traffic Safety Task Force** comprised of partners from the Greenville Police Department, East Carolina Police Department, Vidant Police Department, Vidant Injury Prevention, Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the City of Greenville's Engineering Department, all contributed to the City's progress. Unfortunately, GPD responded to 8 fatal crashes in 2020 compared to 6 fatal crashes the previous year. Overall; however, Greenville police responded to 732 **fewer** crashes in 2020 compared to 2019 (3,773 vs. 4,505), resulting in a 16% decrease in crashes citywide. The City's red light camera program continues to see success with a 55% overall reduction in crashes at intersections with red light cameras since the program started in fall of 2017. Specifically, in 2020, there was a 35% decrease in crashes at intersections with the cameras and a 27% decrease in rear-end accidents at the same intersections.



Greenville Red-Light Safety Program

RESPECT THE RED

55%

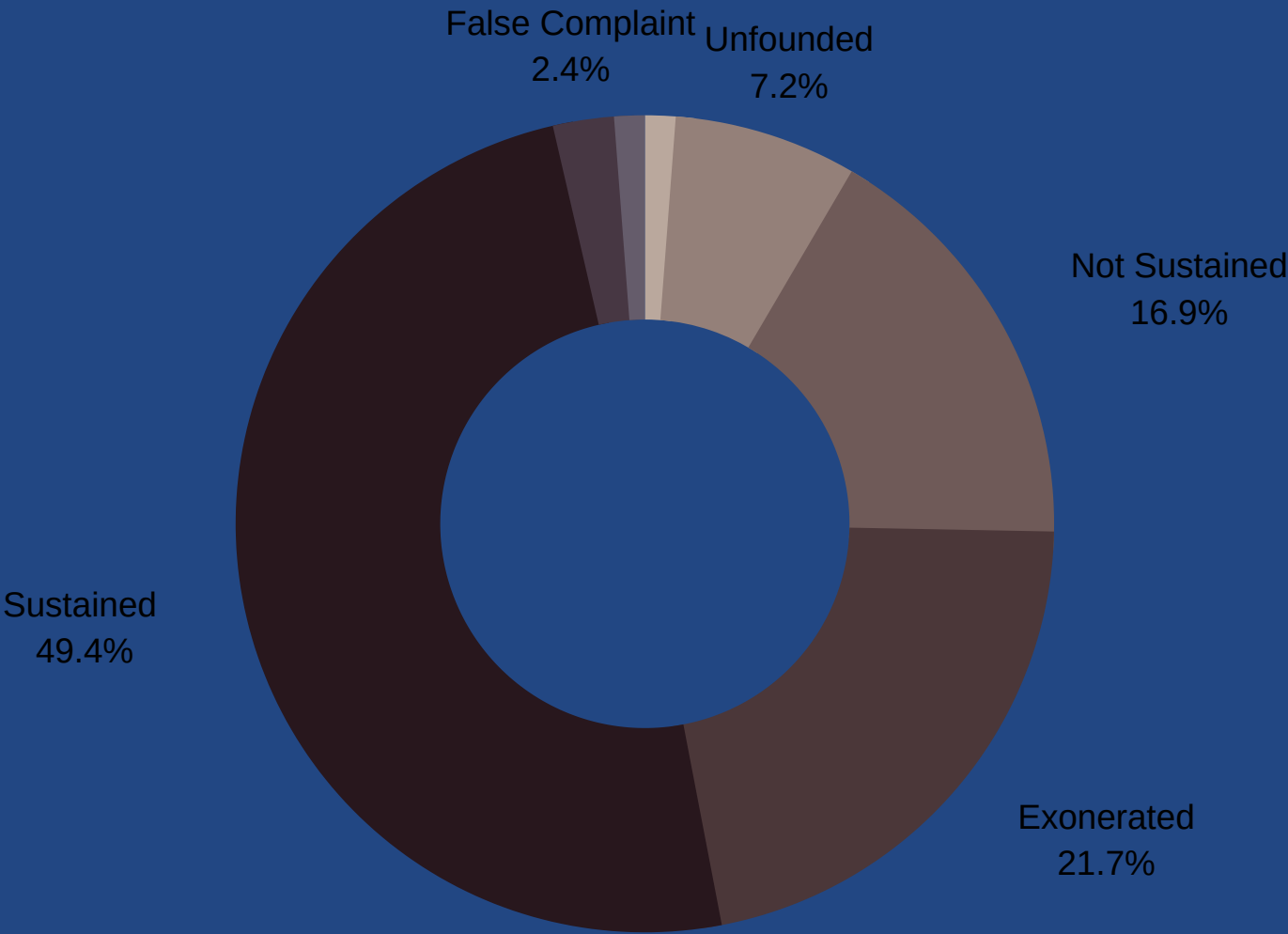
overall reduction in crashes at intersections with red light cameras since the program started in fall of 2017

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

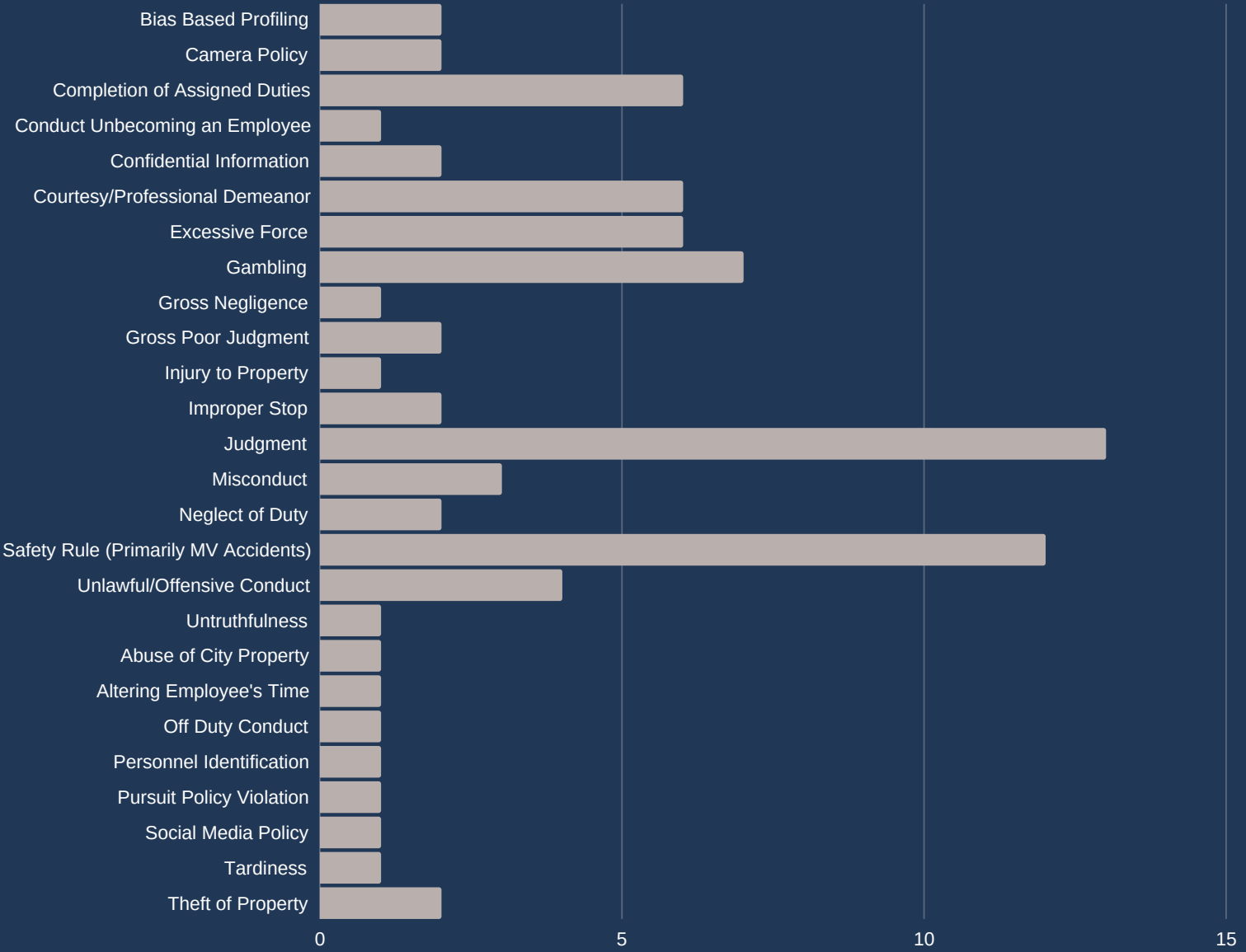
The Greenville Police Department promptly and thoroughly investigates all allegations of misconduct by its members. All internal investigations are conducted fairly and impartially. A single internal investigation may involve more than one complainant, more than one alleged violation of departmental rules, regulations, policies, directives or procedures, and more than one employee of the police department. During the 2020 calendar year, a violation of policy could be categorized into one of two types of investigations: A Non-Investigative Matter (NIM) or an Internal Affairs investigation. All types of complaints and/or investigations were documented and tracked into the IA Trak, the Department's current tracking system, utilized by the Office of Internal Affairs.

In 2020, a total of forty-three (43) Internal Affairs Investigations were conducted. There were six (6) cases where a Non-Investigative Matter or NIM was used by a supervisor to document minor policy violations that were not at a progressive level for the employee. The combined Internal Affairs investigations and NIM's, covered a total of 88 alleged policy violations. A NIM results in a non-disciplinary disposition and is only available under limited circumstances as determined by the Office of Internal Affairs on a case-by-case basis according to written policy. NIMS are given a number through IA Trak and maintained in the Office of Internal Affairs. All Internal Affairs investigations that do not result in a NIM are conducted with one of the following findings:

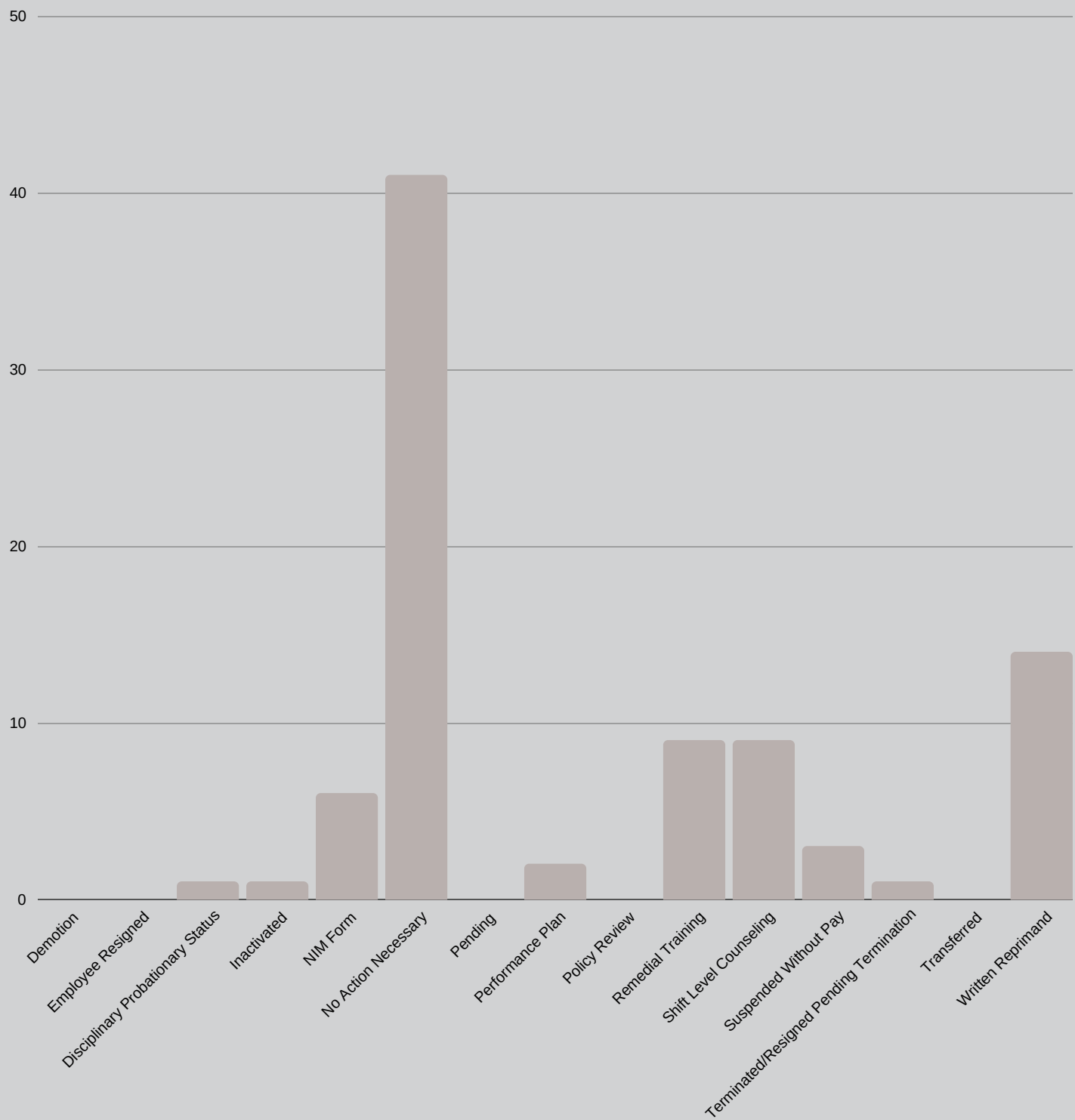
INTERNAL AFFAIRS OVERVIEW



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INTERNAL AFFAIRS OVERVIEW



INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Most agencies across the Country, including the Greenville Police Department, have reported an increase in Internal Affairs complaints over the past year. The office of Internal Affairs received a 26% increase in external complaints compared to the previous two years. The City of Greenville has a population of over 93,400 people. This does not include the number of students who attend East Carolina University and Pitt Community College.

Between traffic stops, officer self-initiated contacts, and calls for service to dispatch, officers were in a documented contact with the public 122,576 times in 2020. Since there were 26 external Internal Affairs complaints in 2020, that means citizens filed complaints against Greenville Police Department employees in just 0.02% of our overall contact with the public.

Officers made 2,037 arrests of individuals in 2020. In 2020, only eight (8) subjects who were arrested filed a formal complaint against a Greenville Police Officer. This means that less than 0.4% of subjects arrested by a Greenville Police Officer filed a complaint on the actions of an officer.



POLICING IN THE MIDST OF CIVIL UNREST AND A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

Civil unrest and protests began as part of a nationwide response to the death of George Floyd, a 46-year-old African American man who was killed during an arrest in which Derek Chauvin, a Minneapolis Police Department officer, knelt on Floyd's neck for 9 minutes. Chauvin and three other officers were later arrested.

Local protests began in the Minneapolis–Saint Paul metropolitan area of Minnesota before quickly spreading nationwide, including here in Greenville, in support of the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement.

The protests precipitated a cultural reckoning on racial injustice in the United States and have led to numerous legislative proposals on federal, state, and municipal levels intended to combat police misconduct, systemic racism, qualified immunity and police brutality in the United States.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES



Floyd's death, understandably, raised a lot of questions about use of force policies and tactics for police departments across the country. The Greenville Police Department has created a FAQ sheet to help address these important questions.

Does the Greenville Police Department require officers to de-escalate situations, when possible, before using force?

Yes. GPD policy specifically states "When time and circumstances reasonably permit, officers shall use de-escalation tactics in order to reduce the need for force."

Does the Greenville Police Department use a force continuum or matrix that defines/limits the types of force and/or weapons that can be used to respond to specific types of resistance?

Yes. GPD policy states "the response to resistance and aggression by police officers of the Greenville Police Department will be progressive in nature whenever possible." Progressive use of force includes de-escalation tactics and techniques, use of verbal force and officer presence, use of physical force without weapons, followed by intermediate force (OC-Spray, TASER, Expandable Baton, Police Canine, Specialized Weapons) and, as a last resort, deadly force.

Does the Greenville Police Department restrict chokeholds and strangleholds (including carotid restraints) to situations where deadly force is authorized?

Yes. GPD policy states “the Greenville Police Department does not authorize the use of neck restraints or similar weaponless control techniques as a routine response to resistance aggression (RRA). Annual in-service RRA training will include the progression of force to include verbal, physical, non-lethal, and lethal.” Chokeholds and strangleholds are not a part of the State of North Carolina Subject Control and Arrest Techniques (SCAT) training. The Greenville Police Department specifically trains officers NOT to apply force to the neck area when attempting to restrain an individual.

Does the Greenville Police Department require officers to give a verbal warning, when possible, before using deadly force and do you require officers to exhaust all other reasonable alternatives before resorting to using deadly force?

Yes. GPD policy states “A police officer may use deadly force only when that officer reasonably believes that the action is in defense of human life, including the officer’s own life, or in the defense of any person, including him or herself, in immediate, imminent danger of serious bodily injury. A police officer will apply deadly force under these circumstances only as a last resort, and where practicable, will first give a verbal warning. Excessive use of any type of force will not be tolerated.”

Does GPD policy prohibit officers from shooting at people in moving vehicles unless the person poses a deadly threat by means other than the vehicle (for example, shooting at people from the vehicle)?

Yes. Police officers are not to discharge a firearm at or from a moving vehicle except as a necessary measure of self-defense or defense of another when the suspect is using deadly force.

Does GPD require officers to intervene to stop another officer from using excessive force?

Every officer at the Greenville Police Department signs and acknowledges the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics, which states “I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers.” During training scenarios officers are always reminded to intervene if a fellow officer becomes too emotionally or physically involved in a situation. Chapter 26 of our policy clearly states that an employee is considered negligent in their performance of duties if their act or failure to act causes, may cause, or results in death or bodily injury or creates conditions that increase the chance for death or bodily injury to an employee, to members of the public, or to a person for whom the employee has responsibility.”

Are GPD officers required to partake in biased-based training?

Yes, GPD officers are required to partake in biased-based training on an annual basis. Officers also receive training on implicit bias, procedural justice and legitimacy, crisis intervention, and mental health. These training programs bring to the forefront the issues of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation and mentally challenged individuals.

Does GPD require comprehensive reporting that includes both uses of force and threats of force?

Yes. Anytime an employee uses physical force or points a firearm directly at a person, they must make a complete written Response to Resistance and Aggression (RRA) Report to his or her supervisor. Response to resistance reports (RRA) should be completed no sooner than 24 hours after the incident has occurred to allow for accurate recall of the incident. Reports must be submitted in writing to an officer's supervisor within 72 hours of an incident. Every use of force report is logged, tracked and reviewed by the Office of Internal Affairs. All RRA reports are also reviewed by the designated Bureau Commander and Chief of Police.

Do GPD officers wear body worn cameras?

Yes. GPD requires officers to activate their body worn cameras (BWC) during all field contacts involving actual or potential violations of law to include:

- Traffic Stops
- Suspicious vehicles or persons
- Arrests
- Voluntary contacts of an investigative nature

The BWC also shall be activated when responding to the following calls for service:

- Disturbances or disorders
- Calls involving emotionally or mentally disturbed subjects, including service of IVC orders
- Offenses involving weapons or violence
- When responding to any "in-progress" call for service

Additionally, the BWC shall be activated during the following situations:

- While operating a vehicle in a manner that requires activation of its blue lights and siren under law
- During tactical activities, including the execution of search warrants
- During warrantless searches of individuals, vehicles, buildings, and other places
- All 'Terry' frisks and requests for consent to search
- During the initial inventorying of seized money or any high value property
- While maintaining control of a suspect and/or arrestee at a minimum one officer shall have his/her BWC recording the entire interaction. The designated officer shall not turn off or pause their BWC for any reason.
- Prisoner transport and handling or escorting
- Interviewing juveniles in accordance with departmental policy 44.2.3

Once activated, the BWC recording shall be continuous throughout the duration of the interaction or call for service.



THE COVID CRISIS

COVID-19 and the associated stay-at-home orders and sudden economic collapse led to increased challenges and stress for all Americans.

First responders and health care professionals were fortunate in that most remained employed, but unfortunate in that the nature of their work placed them and their families at increased personal risk of infection, creating tremendous additional stress even as they struggled to adapt to overwhelming and rapidly changing threats.

Law enforcement faced a unique set of challenges. On a daily basis, society asks those who enforce the laws to take risks that can be minimized but not eliminated. Police officers are essential employees, and the nature of their work involves frequent close contact with members of the public, including the close physical contact necessitated by searches and arrests.

While preliminary data suggests that the coronavirus pandemic led to a drop in a broad range of crimes in some major U.S. cities, violent crime and domestic crimes were up in many cities. The Greenville Police Department experienced increases in some of these areas -- specifically homicides.

GPD took extra precautions and safeguards to keep employees protected throughout the pandemic, with only 17% of the workforce testing positive for COVID-19.



TAKING ON THE MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

The Greenville Police Department is pleased to announce the launch of our Co-Responder Mental Health Response Program, in partnership with Integrated Family Services' (IFS) Mobile Crisis Unit.

Following the national call for mental health options within the public safety system, GPD Chief Mark Holtzman spearheaded an effort to expand the Department's response and handling of call types relating to mental health in a manner that provides the highest level of safety and service to all involved.

In August 2020, Chief Holtzman announced new protocols and policies for the Department, as we worked toward a change in our approach to handling sensitive calls for service through an enhanced partnership with mental health experts. Under those new protocols, Integrated Family Services' "Mobile Crisis Team" was automatically notified by GPD communications staff when a suicidal or mental health-related call was received. A Mobile Crisis team member would speak with an officer on the phone whenever contacted, and, in many cases, would respond to the scene.



GPD CHIEF MARK HOLTZMAN:

“I could not be more pleased with the response I received from Integrated Family Services’ Mobile Crisis Team on this journey to delivering a new level of service to our community. I believe this program will scale quickly to other agencies in eastern North Carolina as we look for ways to improve public safety and partner with mental health resources for our community.”

Although Mobile Crisis services have been available since 2008 in Pitt County, their use by law enforcement in the past was infrequent. The Greenville Police Department is pleased to share that since August of last year, GPD has utilized the service more than 100 times.

The partnership has been such a success that beginning this Monday, February 1, full-time staff from the IFS Mobile Crisis Unit will be working within GPD headquarters with extended evening and nighttime hours, 7 days a week. The Mobile Crisis co-responders will respond directly to the scene of mental health-related calls where they will work alongside GPD officers to deliver the highest level of care possible to persons in crisis. The Co-Responder Outreach Specialist (CROS) team members are not police officers, but rather specially trained mental health professionals. The Greenville Police Department will be the first agency in eastern North Carolina to implement a program of this kind.

Even better news for eastern North Carolina residents – Chief Holtzman has partnered with Pitt County Sheriff Paula Dance in his conversations with IFS over the last several months and, per the Pitt County Sheriff’s Office announcement yesterday, PCSO will also launch a partnership and co-responder model with IFS this spring. A follow-up care team will be implemented later this spring as part of a grant by Trillium Health Resources awarded to IFS (Mobile Crisis) in partnership with GPD and PCSO. This group of dedicated specialists will work to reduce repeat crisis calls involving the same individuals by following up directly with the person in the days and weeks following the first crisis call to 9-1-1.



TAKING ON THE MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

"I could not be more pleased with the response I received from Integrated Family Services' Mobile Crisis Team on this journey to delivering a new level of service to our community. I believe this program will scale quickly to other agencies in eastern North Carolina as we look for ways to improve public safety and partner with mental health resources for our community," stated Chief Holtzman

It is important to note Mobile Crisis services are not exclusively available to law enforcement. Their services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to anyone, regardless of insurance, living in the following counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Currituck, Craven, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington County.

The number to call is: 1.866.437.1821

